

# ASSIGNMENT 4

Textbook Assignment: "Emergency Medical Care Procedures," chapter 4, pages 4-38 to 4-71; "Poisoning, Drug Abuse, and Hazardous Material Exposure," chapter 5, pages 5-1 to 5-26.

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| <p>4-1. Appropriate treatment for a sucking chest wound includes all of the following EXCEPT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. giving oral fluids</li><li>2. administering oxygen therapy</li><li>3. treating for shock</li><li>4. placing the victim on the injured side</li></ol> <p>4-2. Of the following, which is an appropriate treatment for a protruding abdominal wound?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Giving oral fluids</li><li>2. Replacing the intestines in the abdominal cavity</li><li>3. Applying a dry compress</li><li>4. Treating for shock</li></ol> <p>4-3. Which of the following statements is true about the viral disease known as rabies?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is found only in household pets</li><li>2. It is usually fatal in man</li><li>3. It is treatable with standard antibiotics</li><li>4. It is transmittable only through animal bites</li></ol> <p>4-4. What procedure should be followed with respect to an animal bite?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Cauterize to prevent infection</li><li>2. Close with nylon sutures</li><li>3. Clean with standard antiseptics</li><li>4. Clean with soap and water</li></ol> | <p>4-5. Immediate suturing of a wound is contraindicated if the wound has which of the following characteristics?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is a puncture wound</li><li>2. There is edema and/or discharge</li><li>3. It is a deep or gaping wound</li><li>4. Any of the above</li></ol> <p>4-6. An alternate name for an absorbable suture material is</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. dermalon</li><li>2. gut</li><li>3. silk</li><li>4. nylon</li></ol> <p>4-7. In administering anesthesia, the preferred method is to inject the agent directly into a vein or artery located within 1/2 inch of a wound.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. True</li><li>2. False</li></ol> <p>4-8. Which of the following is/are a recommended step(s) in performing a delayed wound closure?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Use dressing forceps while suturing</li><li>2. Convert jagged edges to smooth before suturing</li><li>3. For best cosmetic effect, place sutures further apart</li><li>4. 1 and 3 only</li></ol> |
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- 4-9. Of the following statements concerning the appropriate length for a splint, which is accurate?
1. A splint should be long enough to reach from the fracture to the joint below the fracture
  2. A splint should be long enough to reach from the fracture to the joint above and below the fracture
  3. A splint should be long enough to reach past the joints above and below the fracture
  4. The length of a splint is immaterial
- 4-10. After applying a splint to a fractured forearm, you notice the fingers develop a bluish tinge and are cool to touch. What should you do?
1. Elevate the arm
  2. Apply warm compresses
  3. Loosen the splint
  4. Remove the splint
- 4-11. What is the primary reason for splinting fractures?
1. To prevent further injury
  2. To control hemorrhage
  3. To reduce swelling
  4. To increase blood circulation
- 4-12. To fit well and provide adequate immobilization, a splint must have which of the attributes listed?
1. Be well padded at body contact areas
  2. Be twice as wide as the injured limb
  3. Be strong, rigid, and applied tightly
  4. Be applied by two people
- 4-13. The proper first aid treatment for a fracture of the humerus near the shoulder is to
1. apply a splint to the outside and one to the inside of the upper arm, bandage the arm to the body and support the forearm in a sling
  2. apply a splint to the outside of the arm, bandage the arm to the body, and support the forearm in a sling
  3. place a pad or folded towel in the armpit, bandage the arm to the body, and support the forearm in a sling
  4. splint the arm in the position you find it and bandage the arm securely to the body
- 4-14. When applying a splint to immobilize a fractured patella, where should you place extra padding?
1. Around the knee and under the buttocks
  2. Under the knee and above the heel
  3. Under the knee and under the thigh
  4. Around the knee and under the calf
- 4-15. What is the most important consideration in treating a mandibular fracture?
1. Immediate immobilization
  2. Ensuring a patent airway
  3. Realignment of the jaw
  4. Control of pain
- 4-16. Of the following actions, which is of prime importance when dealing with a head injury?
1. Determine if the skull is fractured
  2. Assume cervical spine damage
  3. Administer pain medication
  4. Remove impaled objects

4-17. How should a suspected spinal fracture victim be transported?

1. Ensure immobilization on a rigid backboard
2. Place a pillow or adequate padding under the neck
3. Transport in the shock position
4. Do all of the above

4-18. Deformity at a joint, coupled with pain, discoloration, and immobility of and around the joint, is characteristic of which of the following disorders?

1. Dislocation
2. Simple fracture
3. Compound fracture
4. Displaced fracture

4-19. Of those listed below, which joints are the most frequently dislocated?

1. Sternal ribs, finger, and jaw
2. Knee, hip, and elbow
3. Knee, hip, shoulder, and jaw
4. hip, shoulder, fingers and jaw

4-20. To reduce a dislocated jaw, you should do which of the following?

1. Pull the chin forward and down
2. Have a victim open his or her mouth several times to affect reduction
3. Grasp behind the front teeth and pull forward
4. Press down behind the last molars and lift the chin

4-21. In general, sprains and strains are injuries to

1. joints and muscles
2. nerves and blood vessels
3. bones and blood vessels
4. bones and nerves

4-22. The treatment for strains and sprains includes all of the following EXCEPT

1. radiographic evaluation
2. immediate application of moist heat
3. immobilization and rest
4. elevation

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| <p>A. 18%</p> <p>B. 27%</p> <p>C. 31.5%</p> <p>D. 36%</p> |
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**IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-23 THROUGH 4-25, USE THE “RULE OF NINES” AND FIGURE 4-48 IN THE TEXT TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF INJURY BY BODY SURFACE AREA, AND SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER FROM THE LIST ABOVE BASED ON THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE QUESTION.**

4-23. A steam burn to the face, chest, abdomen, and both arms.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

4-24. A sunburn to the back of both legs, both arms, and the back.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

- 4-25. A thermal burn to the left arm and front of the left leg.
1. A
  2. B
  3. C
  4. D
- 4-26. First-aid treatment for extensive second degree burns should include which of the following treatments?
1. Anesthetic ointments and transport only
  2. Debridement of the wound and dry dressings
  3. Intravenous infusion and analgesia
  4. Anesthetic ointments and analgesia
- 4-27. Morphine is an acceptable analgesic in patients with which of the following symptoms?
1. Head injuries
  2. Profound respiratory distress
  3. Advanced shock
  4. Painful skin burns
- 4-28. The usual treatment for chemical burns is to flush with copious amounts of water. The two exceptions to this rule are in the case of which of the following chemicals?
1. Phosphoric acid and lye
  2. White phosphorus and carbolic acid
  3. Dry lime and carbolic acid
  4. Sulfuric acid and carbolic acid
- 4-29. A dilute solution of which of the listed substances will neutralize alkali burns to the skin?
1. Alcohol
  2. Phenol
  3. Vinegar
  4. Baking soda
- 4-30. First aid treatment of white phosphorus burns with partially embedded particles includes
1. wet dressings of copper sulfate
  2. superficial debridement while flushing with water
  3. neutralization with a dilute vinegar solution
  4. neutralization with a dilute solution of baking soda
- 4-31. Signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion include a weak rapid pulse, nausea, headache, and
1. constricted pupils
  2. greatly increased body temperature
  3. cool, moist, and clammy skin
  4. flushed, red face
- 4-32. The incidence of heat exposure injuries can be minimized by all of the following EXCEPT
1. education of personnel
  2. environmental monitoring
  3. daily salt tablets
  4. maintenance of exhaust blowers and vents
- 4-33. What is the most effective method of rewarming a victim of hypothermia?
1. "Buddy warming"
  2. Covering the victim with blankets or a sleeping bag
  3. Hot water bottles at the neck, armpits, groin, and the chest
  4. Immersion in a tub of warm water
- 4-34. An antiseptic emollient cream should be applied to which, if any, of the following cold injuries?
1. Chilblain
  2. Immersion foot
  3. All frostbites
  4. None of the above. Cold injuries should be kept dry

- 4-35. For which, if any, of the following reasons should a frostbite injury remain frozen?
1. To minimize the severity of pain
  2. Where there is a possibility of refreezing
  3. To prevent shock
  4. Never. Frostbite should always be rewarmed as quickly as possible
- 4-36. Which of the following is/are a recommended step(s) in treating deep frostbite?
1. Slowly rewarm frozen areas
  2. Break blisters to speed healing
  3. Gently rub injured areas to promote blood circulation
  4. Comfort victim with hot tea or coffee
- 4-37. A Corpsman may administer morphine to which of the following patients?
1. With a head injury
  2. In shock
  3. With burns from inhaled chemicals
  4. Hemorrhaging
- 4-38. Reversal of a syncopal episode can often be accomplished by what action?
1. Sitting with the head between the knees
  2. Sitting upright
  3. Lying down with the head and shoulders slightly elevated
  4. Lying down in the reverse shock position
- 4-39. Which of the following methods is the quickest and easiest way of determining if an unconscious person is a diabetic?
1. Check for signs of ketoacidosis
  2. Determine blood sugar levels
  3. Look for signs of insulin use
  4. Search for a Medic Alert tag, bracelet, or card
- 4-40. Of the following actions, which is the immediate treatment for insulin shock?
1. Administer an injection of insulin
  2. Place sugar under the victim's tongue
  3. Start an intravenous solution of normal saline
  4. Administer oxygen
- 4-41. In addition to monitoring vital signs and making the patient comfortable, treatment for a stroke includes which of the following procedures?
1. Administering analgesics to relieve pain
  2. Giving oxygen therapy
  3. Giving a rapid infusion of a 5 percent dextrose solution
  4. Giving a 0.3cc injection of epinephrine for vasoconstriction
- 4-42. Initial first aid treatment for an attack of angina pectoris includes reassurance, monitoring of vital signs, and
1. initiating CPR
  2. giving sublingual nitroglycerin
  3. advise the patient to return to duty when pain abates
  4. giving a 0.3cc of epinephrine IM to increase heart rate
- 4-43. First aid treatment for acute myocardial infarction without cardiac arrest includes all of the following EXCEPT
1. giving oxygen therapy
  2. monitoring vital signs
  3. starting an intravenous infusion of only normal saline
  4. transporting to a medical treatment facility

- 4-44. Proper first aid treatment for a patient suffering a convulsive seizure episode consists of which of the following procedures?
1. Protecting the victim from injury
  2. Immediately starting CPR
  3. Muscle massage during periods of rigidity
  4. Injecting 75 to 100 mg of Demerol IM to effect relaxation
- 4-45. The most common psychiatric emergency is probably the suicide gesture or attempt. Basic treatment consists of all of the following EXCEPT
1. presenting a calm and understanding presence
  2. leaving the victim alone to reflect on his or her actions
  3. assuming all suicide threats are real
  4. treating self-inflicted wounds as any other wound
- 4-46. When, during childbirth, the baby's head presents, why should you apply gentle pressure to the head?
1. To prevent an explosive delivery
  2. To avoid compressing the umbilical cord
  3. To compress the cord to stimulate the infant's vital function
  4. To allow you time to suction the mouth and nose of the infant
- 4-47. When should the infant's mouth and nose be suctioned?
1. If spontaneous respirations do not occur
  2. When the chin clears the vaginal canal
  3. After the child has completely emerged
  4. After clamping and cutting the umbilical cord
- 4-48. Emergency first aid treatment for a prolapsed cord during childbirth includes all of the following EXCEPT
1. decompressing the cord as much as possible
  2. giving oxygen therapy
  3. placing the mother in the shock position
  4. clamping and cutting the umbilical cord when it presents
- 4-49. If a prolapsed cord occurs, which of the following actions should you take?
1. Give the mother oxygen
  2. Place the mother in an extreme shock position
  3. Get medical assistance
  4. Each of the above
- 4-50. Poisoning is defined as contact with or exposure to a toxic substance.
1. True
  2. False
- 4-51. A patient presents with dilated pupils, fever, dry skin, urinary retention, decreased bowel sounds, and increased heart rate. What toxidrome does this set of symptoms suggest?
1. Narcotic
  2. Anticholinergic
  3. Withdrawal
  4. Non-syndrome syndrome
- 4-52. Which of the following is the method of choice for a Corpsman to use to induce vomiting?
1. 15-30 cc of syrup of Ipecac
  2. 2 teaspoonfuls of dry mustard in water
  3. 2 teaspoonfuls of an active charcoal slurry
  4. To tickle the back of the victim's throat

- 4-53. Of the following, which is the most likely area of damage in a victim who has ingested a strong alkali?
1. Stomach
  2. Esophagus
  3. Liver
  4. Colon
- 4-54. Treatment of a victim who ingested a strong acid includes intravenous infusion therapy and
1. inducing vomiting
  2. diluting the stomach contents with water
  3. neutralizing the stomach contents with a weak sodium bicarbonate solution
  4. gastric lavage
- 4-55. Which of the following substances, upon ingestion, poses a threat of chemical or aspiration pneumonia?
1. Acid compounds
  2. Alkali compounds
  3. Petroleum distillates
  4. Any of the above
- 4-56. If you are unable to reach the poison control center or a physician for specific instructions, how should you treat a victim who has ingested turpentine?
1. Induce vomiting and observe
  2. Give 1 to 2 ounces of vegetable oil orally
  3. Neutralize the poison with vinegar and water
  4. Give 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls of milk of magnesia
- 4-57. Of the following, which, if any, is considered the most common agent in inhalation poisoning?
1. Carbon dioxide
  2. Carbon monoxide
  3. Freon
  4. None of the above
- 4-58. Treatment for an inhalation poisoning victim includes all of the following EXCEPT
1. removal from the contaminated atmosphere
  2. administration of oxygen
  3. administration of stimulants
  4. treatment for shock
- 4-59. A patient presents exhibiting signs of anaphylactic reaction to a bee or wasp sting. Of the following, which is NOT considered appropriate treatment?
1. Removal of patient's jewelry
  2. Subcutaneous injection of epinephrine
  3. Warm packs over the sting site
  4. Removal of the stinger by scraping with a dull knife
- 4-60. The victim of a scorpion sting may safely be given any of the following pharmaceuticals EXCEPT
1. Demerol or morphine
  2. Calcium gluconate
  3. Valium
  4. All the above are acceptable
- 4-61. Symptoms of a black widow spider bite may include severe pain, dyspnea, and
1. obvious swelling
  2. abdominal rigidity
  3. a necrotizing lesion
  4. fever and chills
- 4-62. Excision and corticosteroid therapy is early treatment for the bite of which of the following?
1. Scorpions
  2. Black widow spiders
  3. Brown recluse spiders
  4. Snakes

- 4-63. What is the key identifying feature of the coral snake that distinguishes it from other snakes with similar markings?
1. The yellow band is always next to the red band
  2. The red band is always next to the black band
  3. It has a distinctive bite pattern
  4. It has deep pits below the eyes
- 4-64. On patrol, a member of your unit receives a rattlesnake bite just below the elbow. What first aid treatment should you perform?
1. Place a tourniquet 1 inch proximal to the bite site
  2. Place a constricting band 2 inches proximal to the bite site
  3. Place a constricting band 2 inches distal to the bite site below the elbow
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 4-65. Jellyfish nematocysts can be neutralized with which of the following substances?
1. Formalin
  2. Dilute ammonia
  3. Vinegar
  4. Any of the above
- 4-66. The most widely abused drug(s) is/are
1. ethanol
  2. opiates
  3. barbiturates
  4. amphetamines
- 4-67. Signs and symptoms of stimulant intoxication include all of the following EXCEPT
1. hyperactivity
  2. increased appetite
  3. dilated pupils
  4. increased body temperature
- 4-68. A person may display which of the following symptom(s) after using a hallucinogenic drug?
1. Pin-pointed pupils
  2. Decreased heartbeat
  3. Flushed face
  4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 4-69. Marijuana falls into which of the following categories of drugs?
1. Barbiturate
  2. Physically addicting
  3. Hallucinogen
  4. Harmless
- 4-70. Persons who regularly abuse inhalants risk which of the following injuries?
1. Severe brain damage
  2. Damaged internal organs
  3. Death
  4. Each of the above
- 4-71. In caring for drug-intoxicated persons, the Corpsman should perform what actions as his/her first priority?
1. Check for an adequate airway
  2. Keep the victim awake
  3. Induce vomiting if the victim is awake
  4. Transport to a medical facility



<u>Level</u>	<u>Health Hazard</u>
0	Little or none
1 and 2	Slight
3	Extreme
4	Deadly

**IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 4-72 AND 4-73, REFER TO THE TABLE ABOVE. MATCH THE TOXICITY LEVEL WITH THE PROTECTION LEVEL REQUIRED, AS DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION.**

4-72. Full body protection and sealed equipment.

1. 0
2. 1 and 2
3. 3 and 4
4. 4 only

4-73. Protection level C.

1. 0
2. 1 and 2
3. 3
4. 4

4-74. The Corpsman should give special attention to which of the following requirements while working in the command sub-zone?

1. Work in low geographic areas to avoid toxic fumes
2. Decontaminate victims and equipment outside of the hazard zone
3. Stay upwind and upgrade of the incident site
4. Collect a sample of the hazardous material for later examination

4-75. What patient decontamination procedure is the most frequently used?

1. Absorption
2. Chemical wash
3. Dilution
4. Disposal and isolation